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(To be filled by candidate)

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Test - 2

Code : TC704

RCA Batch 2023

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : [Signature]

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	PgNo.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Q.1

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans

Section 8 of representation of people Act 1951 deals with the provisions through which a candidate may be disqualified from contesting and being a member of parliament / state legislature.

provisions ⇒ candidate unfit for contesting if.

- (1) accused under the protection of civil liberties act (deals with untouchability)
- (2) unsound and of unfit personality mind
- (3) discharged insolvent.

- (4) convicted for any offence of term greater than 2 years.
- (5) convicted for the "election offences"
 influencing votes. — booth capturing
 — misusing power

Why there is ambiguity

- ① no clear definition of unsound mind
 there prone to ←
 misinterpretation by courts
- ② conviction for greater than 2 years
 doesn't specify if ←
 the offence shall be compoundable,
 non-compoundable or
 bailable or non-bailable

Due to the presence of vague sub-provisions, Section 8 is prone to mis-use. Hence it is required a drastic restructuring.

Q.2 संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

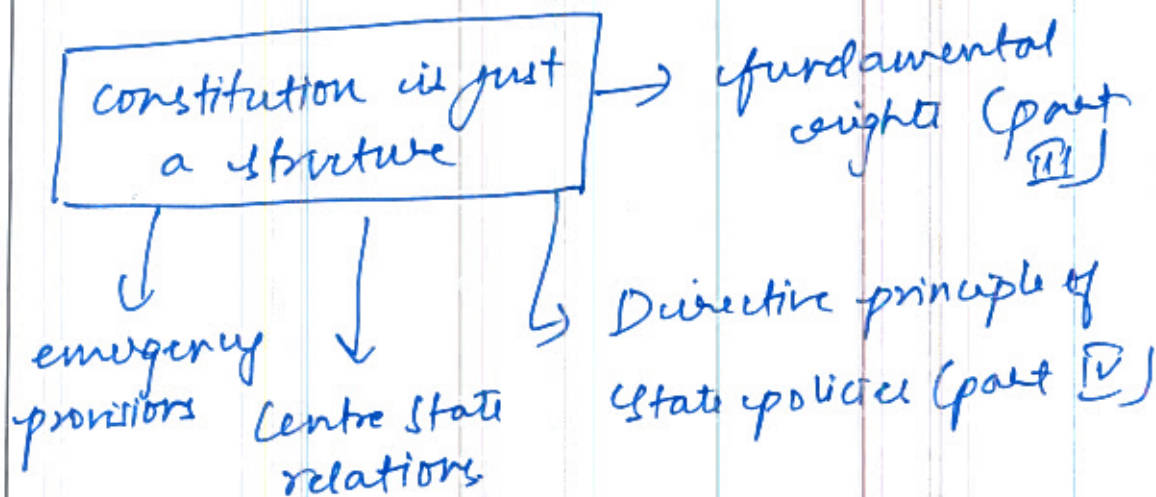
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Constitution is a mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of democracy. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

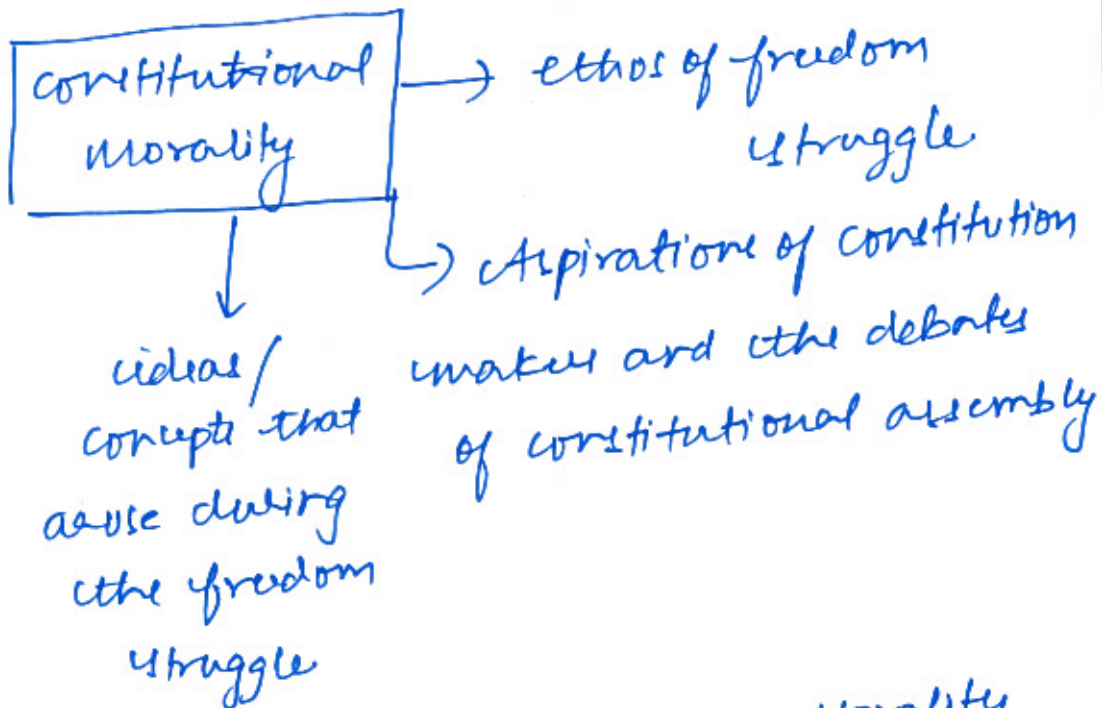
ans

Indian constitution is not just the work of a constituent assembly that worked for 11 months. But it reflects the various aspects in form of aspirations of our freedom fighters and forefathers.



The above provisions and others make the structure of the constitution. But, the soul of the

constitution lies in the "Constitutional morality" that depends on various other non structural aspects.



Satisfaction of constitutional morality is "Constitutionalism" and in the context of our constitution, the preamble, the basic structure doctrine, the federal character, parliamentary government and independent judiciary are the values that form the essence of constitution, i.e. its soul.

Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans

Electoral bonds were introduced to improve the mechanism of political funding, by ensuring transparency and accountability in the process.

provisions

- ① provides a streamlined process of funding that encourages using formal sources
- ② protects the identity of the donor as the electoral bonds ~~do~~ do not display the name.

- ③ no ~~can~~ possibility of using illegitimate source of money for funding as the whole process is managed by formal banking institutions (SBI)

However, despite formalisation of the political funding, the electoral bonds also increase the opacity of the process.

- ① no information of the donor
(encourages anonymous funding)
- ② choice of donating the bond to any political party.
- ③ no obligation on political parties to display the name of the person donating.

Hence, the above reasons make the process of funding through electoral bond more opaque.

- Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
The question of gender equality is central to the debate on Uniform Civil Code. In this light what are the challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in the constitution?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

ans

(E)
part IV of the constitution provides directive to the state regarding enactment of uniform civil code under Article 44. to ensure that there is uniformity in the civil laws (personal) across the country and among the communities.

Gender equality is central to the idea of UCC. as many personal laws in the country are in direct violation of it

Ex) The Hindu application Act
II
provides unequal rights to women regarding divorce & marriage

Challenges in reconciliation UCC with gender equality

- ▷ A direct clash between Article 14, 15 and 21 of the constitution with Article 25 and 26.

[right to equality, and dignified life] vs [right to religious freedom]
- ▷ resistance from religious bodies and religious leaders due to patriarchal mindset.
- ▷ presence of religious and scientific illiteracy among the citizens may invite resistance
 - ↳ they may consider it an attack of their personal laws.

However, a discussion with all stakeholders before enactment of UCC may be fruitful. Remember, "unjust customs shall be protected under the veil of religious freedom"

Q.5

राज्यपाल का कार्यालय न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त संवैधानिक भूमिका निभाता है। राज्यपाल, किसी राज्य के शासन में किस सीमा तक सक्रिय रूप से योगदान देता है और देश में संघवाद के सिद्धांतों को सुदृढ़ करता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The Governor's office is neither decorative nor inconsequential, it assumes a constitutional role of profound essence' To what extent does the Governor, actively contribute to the governance of a state and reinforce the principles of federalism in the country?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans

The position, status, and appointment of Governor in India constitutional is based on the federal scheme of "Canadian constitution" and the Governor has role and responsibilities that makes the post very important, and central for the federal character of the government.

Governor reinforces federalism

① head of the executive arm of the state government, thus represents the will and nature of

governance.

- ② The appointment of governor by the president ensures that there are less differences and conflicts b/w Centre and the State.
- ③ Governor is often from other states which makes his/her position independent of the state politics.

However, the office of Governor is often mis-used, that instead threatens federalism rather than reinforcing it.

- △ political control by the ruling party at the Centre
- △ Agent of Centre rather than head of State
- △ often obstructs important bills, decisions of elected council of ministers for political reasons.

The office of governor is neither both boom and bane for federalism.

Q.6

हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है। इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

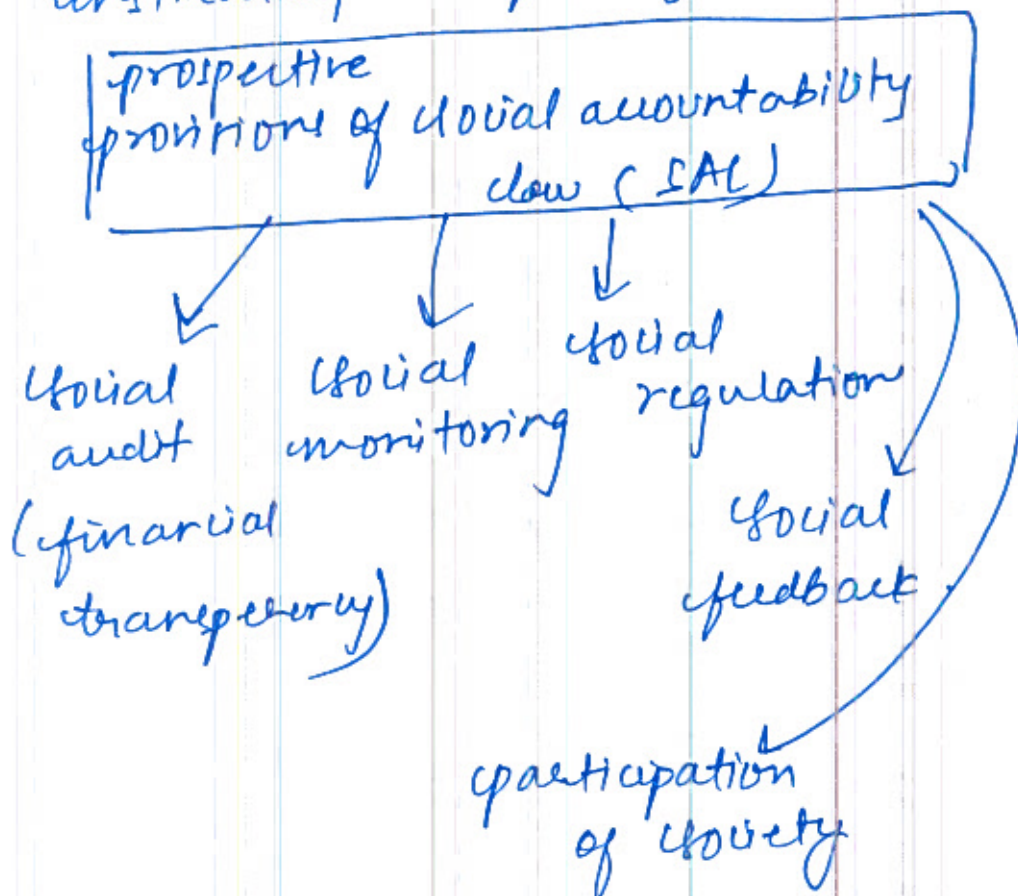
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recently demand has been rising in a state regarding the enactment of Social Accountability Law. How such a law can lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making. Comment.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans

Social accountability law ensures that the government and its institutions are directly accountable to the people at grass roots instead of a third party institution "enforcing" accountability.



CAI can boost good governance as it increases transparency and participation of citizens: How?

▷ Direct democracy

↳ as the citizens directly hold their representatives and public officers accountable.

▷ Participation → through feedback, suggestions and grievances.

▷ Makes governance inclusive

↳ As diverse groups of citizens participate

▷ Efficiency → direct monitoring will ensure efficient use of resources

▷ Reduce corruption → due to constant threat of social boycott.

Hence, social accountability law will help in reinforcing direct democracy and thus ensure good governance.

Q.7

भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण-विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण-संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

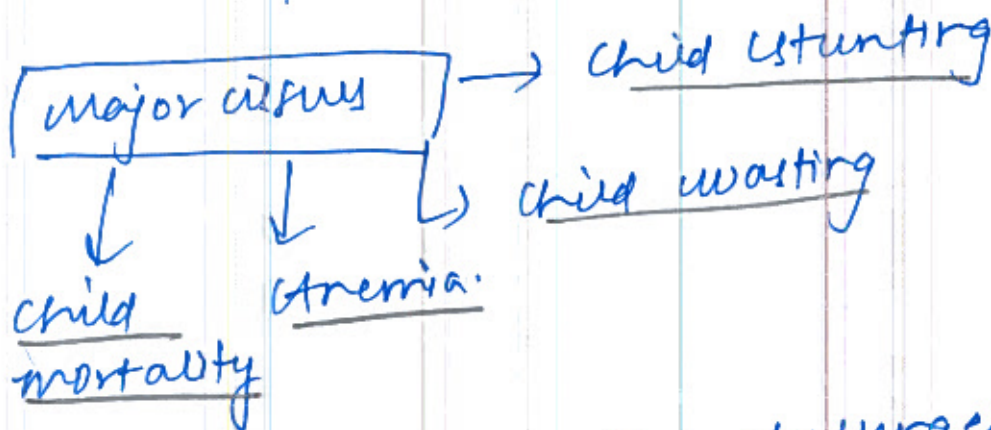
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine.

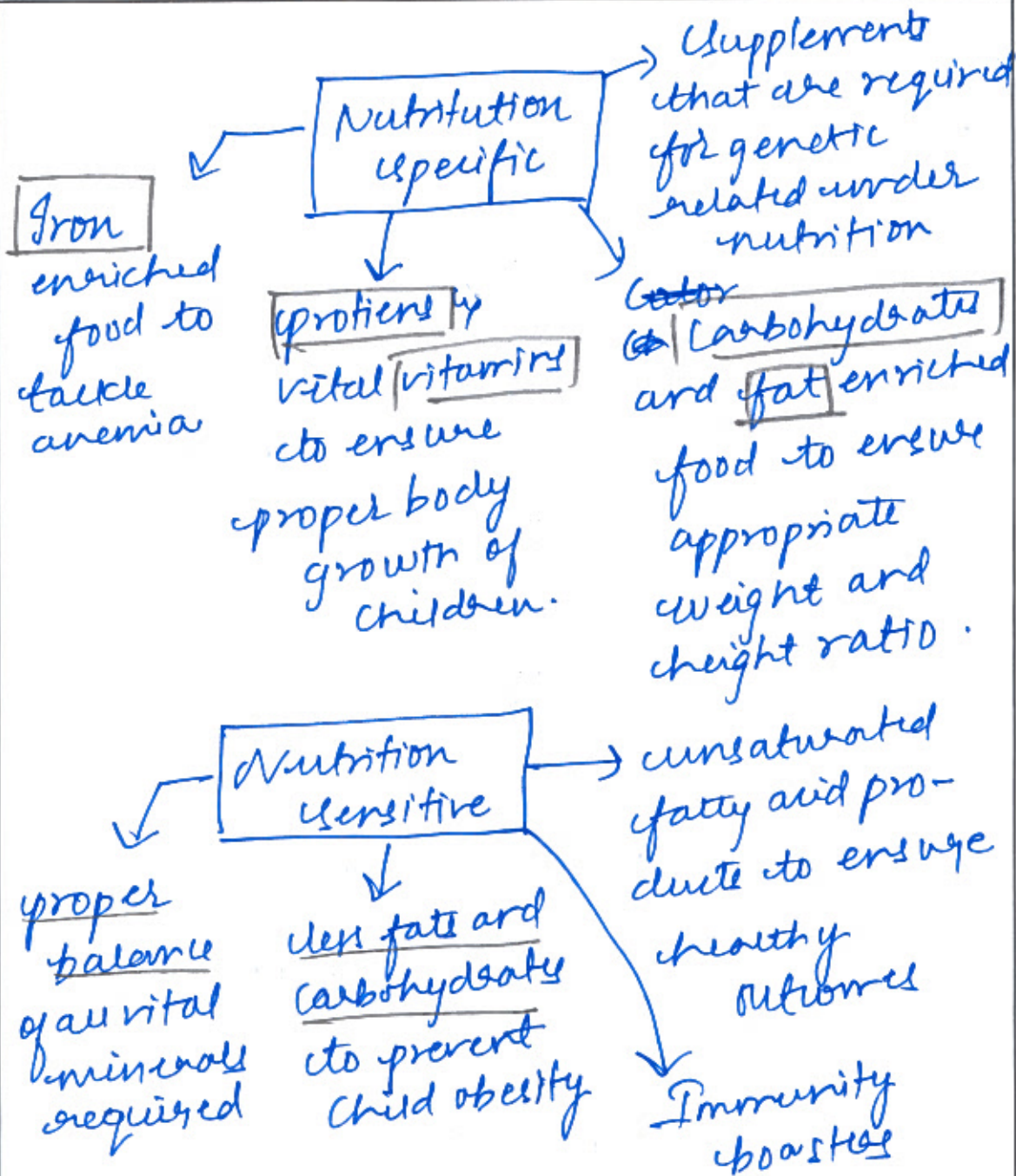
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans

undernutrition of children is a major health concern for India. According to the United Nations children body (UNICEF) half and more than half of the mal-nourished and undernourished children are in India.



To tackle the challenges of under-nutrition, a complex and comprehensive mix of "nutrition-specific" and "nutrition-sensitive" interventions are required.



A mix of nutrition specific, i.e. according to the requirement of the targeted child population, and nutrition sensitive, i.e., overall balance of vital essentials required by body, will help India tackle and reduce the burden of child undernutrition.

- Q.8 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- "MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans

Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee act is at the centre of all the efforts by the government to alleviate rural poverty.

MGNREGA → Guarantees 100 days of manual unskilled job for one person in every rural household.

- three
- ① high correlation with rural prosperity
 - ② Increases rural income by guaranteeing a minimum wage
 - ③ helps in provision of rural infrastructure and community assets.

However, MGNREGA has been underperforming due to financial issues.

- Δ underfunding
 - ↳ decreased allocation of funds in the budget (2023-24)
- Δ Delayed payments
 - ↳ despite a statutory guarantee as funds are released based on the demand and not on forecast.
- Δ insufficient compensation → causes a reduction of rural wages.
- Δ inefficient usage → funds are being used for construction of unproductive assets [digging potholes and refilling].

Hence, reforms in MGNREGA are needed to restate its role in rural poverty alleviation.

Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

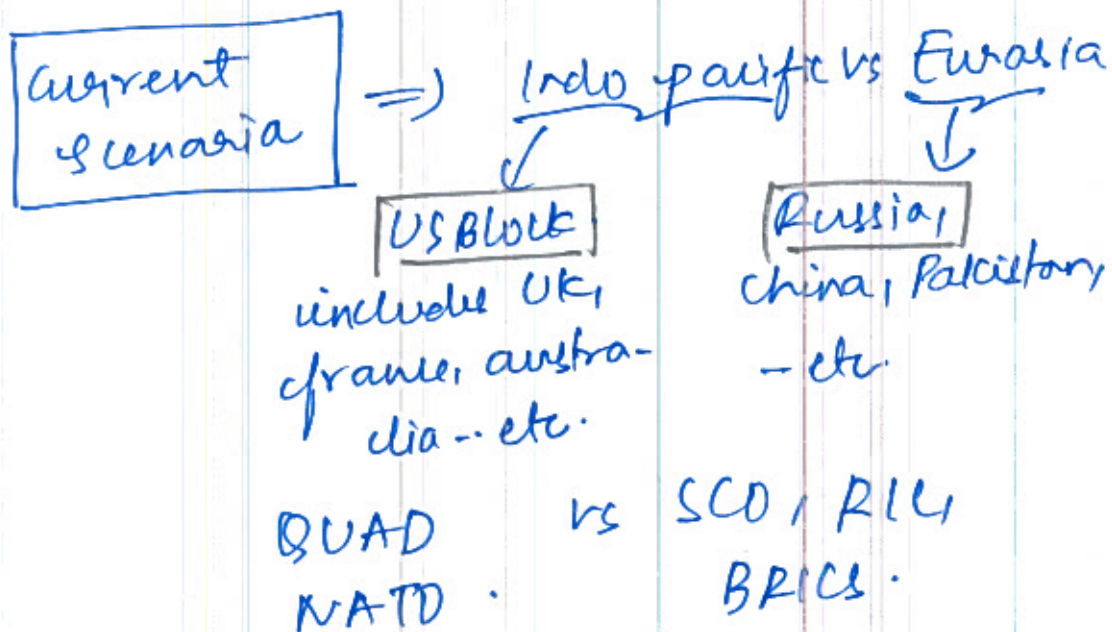
"India must leverage, if not manage, the global divides". How can the current geopolitical churn pave the way for India's rise to the global high table?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans

The current Geopolitical churn and changing events are complex, and finding a way out of it for India, by ensuring fulfilment of its interest is difficult.

Instead of managing the counter balances, India must leverage the imbalances and struggle for dominance



To leverage the global divides India must ensure that:

△ it doesn't turn into an ally of any of the two blocks.

↳ become defense partner of US without turning into its ally.

△ representing the voice of global south at common platforms like UNGA, G20, UNFCCC.

△ By being part of US blocks like QUAD, it can play increased role in indo-pacific & counter chinese dominance + access to critical technologies (CST) across earth minerals.

△ By being part of the Russia-China and Eurasian block, India can increase its defense tech, energy security and moderate chinese influence.

"If you don't want to be in the menu, ensure that you are at the table."

- Q.10 "बर्लिन यूरोपीय संघ में भारत के लिए प्रवेश द्वार हो सकता है।" यूरोपीय संघ के साथ भारत के संबंधों में जर्मनी के महत्त्व के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- "Berlin can be India's gateway to the European Union." Elaborate with respect to Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Candidates must not
write on this margin

Q.11 दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India. En

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

The 52nd constitutional amendment act added 10th schedule to the constitution that deals with anti-defection law.

Provisions of 10th schedule

Provides grounds of disqualification for an elected representative or a nominated member of legislature.

△ a nominated member is disqualified if joins a political party

△ splits with less than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the legislative party disqualifies the defecting legislators

△ An independent member is disqualified if joins a political party after 6 months of election.

△ A legislature is disqualified if votes and doesn't support the stand of political party.
against the whip

The presence of ambiguity in certain provisions has made it ineffective.

△ Role of speaker → central role in approving and proceeding with disqualification, but speaker is biased towards political party.

△ Discretion of speaker → to decide of the genuinity of the resignation notice issued by the legislators.

△ clause 4th → any person can introduce a disqualification proceeding without any strict clause 4th

△ Delay by speaker in proceeding with the disqualification petitions.

⇒ All of these issues has lead to unintended consequences

△ reduced individual ~~defection~~ -
if defections but increased the trends of mass defections.

△ Opened a new loop hole in the law by writing the issue of the holder of original party in the legislature after defection. ^{Ex} Shiv Sena.

△ Mass defections undermine the will of the electorate.

△ has lead to toppling of elected governments ^{Ex} Maharashtra.

The role of speaker is central to the effective functioning of E schedule, without a independent speaker it is just a tool to undermine democracy.

Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Critics assert that limitless judicial authority rests on the structural ambiguity of the basic structure doctrine. Has the elastic nature of the basic structure doctrine made the judiciary more powerful than the executive?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

Basic structure doctrine has a long evolutionary history in the Indian judicial system. However, it can be traced to the Keshavananda Bharati case of 1973.

Basic Structure

△ it is those provisions of the constitution that are essential for the constitutional morality.

△ These provisions are not clearly outlined and hence are subject to the interpretation of judiciary.

The presence of subjectivity in the Basic Structure doctrine has led to increased power and authority of judiciary over other two organs of the government, thus disturbed the balance of power.

Basic Structure $\Rightarrow$ Judicial activism

- Ex $\triangleright$ The striking down of 99th CAA regarding National judicial appointments commission.
- Ex $\triangleright$ Increased role of collegium in the appointments of judiciary.
- Ex $\triangleright$ Struck down of vital amendments of the constitution.

Thus the subjectivity of this doctrine rests on judicial interpretations and resulted in:

- △ reduced constituent power of the parliament, thereby reducing the executive power of implementation
- △ It has undermined the will of people over the aspirations of the constitution makers.

However Basic structure doctrine has also enabled prevalence of Balance of power in the Governance.

- △ reduced the arbitrary legislation and amendments to the constitution

- △ protects fundamental rights, Secular and federal character of the constitution.

The subjectivity of the Basic structure doctrine ensures that the interpretations reflect the prevalent conscience of society.

Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

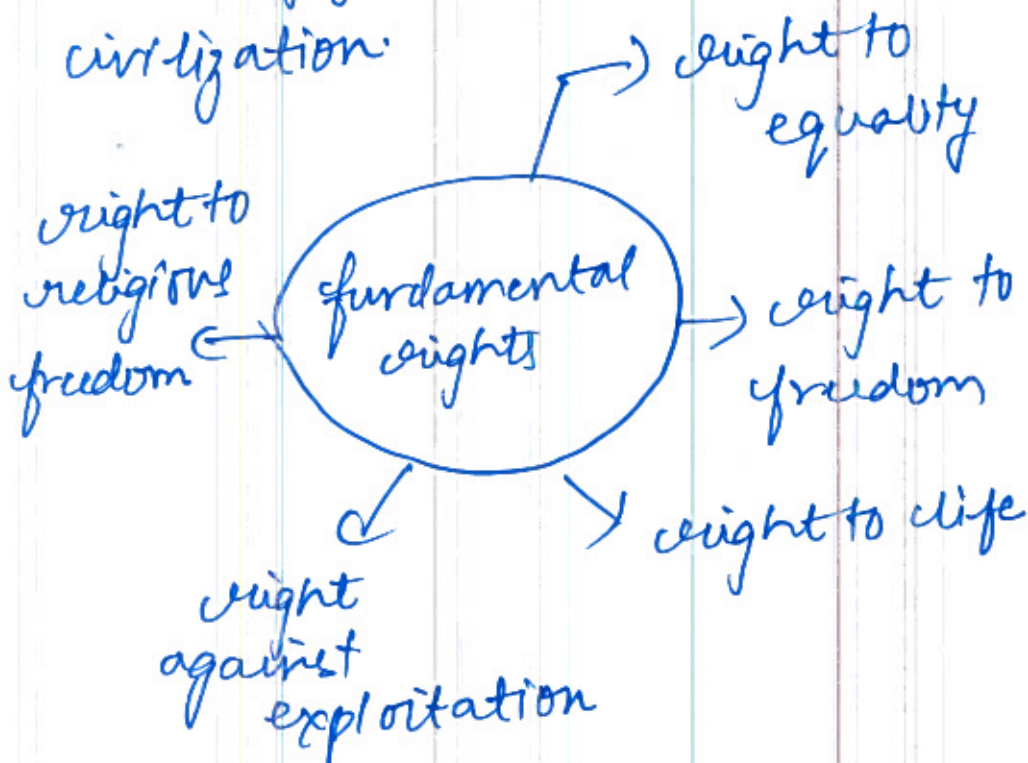
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Fundamental rights are not gifts bestowed upon by the state rather an individual possesses them independently of the state. In this context discuss the desirability of reasonable restrictions on various fundamental rights.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

Part III of the constitution of the India guarantees fundamental rights to all its citizens. These are very basic rights that a person shall enjoy naturally in any civilization.



Fundamental rights are

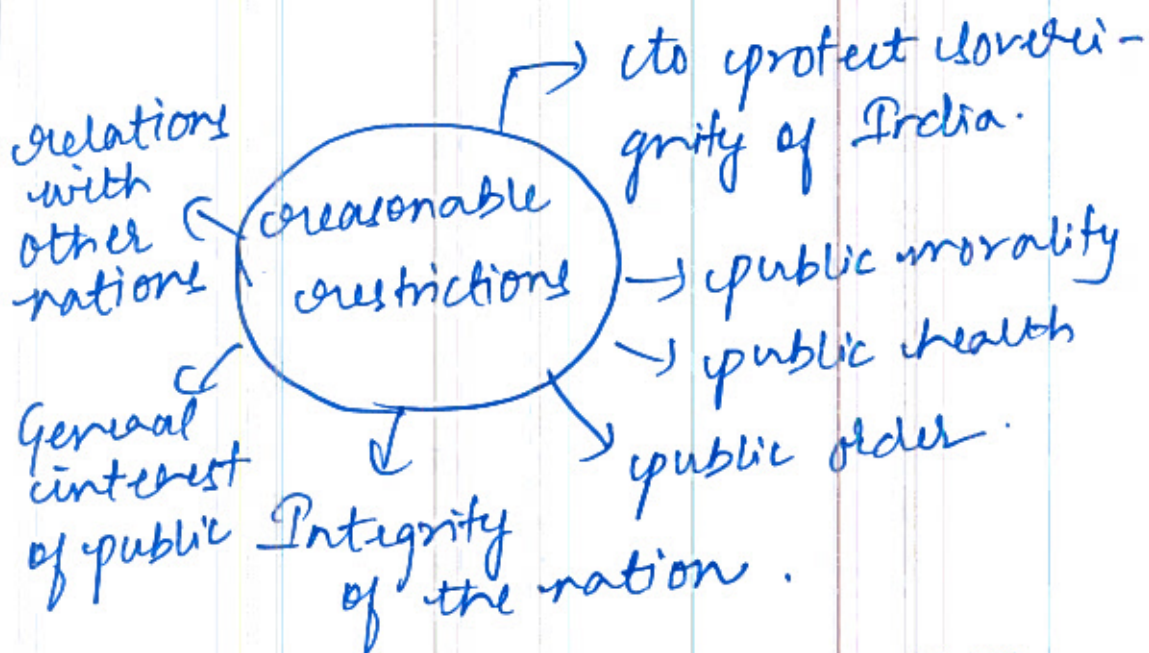
fundamental not only because they are as mentioned by the constitution, but due to their inherent nature → fulfill basic rights that are essential for all round development of individual

Amartya Sen's
entitlement approach

- △ These rights are in direct correlation with the "Natural rights and human rights" that are essential for prevalence of natural justice.
- △ They are not collective, but individual in content.

However, due to the complex nature of society, with conflicting interests and conflicting opinions, and

also due to limited resources there is a need to provide for reasonable restrictions on these rights. and has already been mentioned in the constitution



Reasonable restrictions ensure
that: Δ tolerance doesn't lead to unlimited discretion
 Δ intolerance doesn't lead to ~~use~~ prohibition.
 Δ justice in treating unequals
 Δ prevalence of gender equality $\Rightarrow$ affirmative action
 $\Rightarrow$ Article 14 $\Rightarrow$ Article 25.
 Thus, restrictions act as Golden mean and uphold constitutional morality.

- Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्माई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. **A** (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

In S.R. Bommai v. Union of India case Supreme Court imposed restrictions on the use of Article 356 by the president. [dealt with presidential rule].

→ need of the said guideline

- ▷ Suspension of state governments for political reasons.
- ▷ Enforcing central directives on state by using threat of Article 356 as a weapon.
- ▷ Undermining the collective will of legislature and the people of the

State day suspension & dissolution of
State assemblies arbitrarily.

△ using political or local unrest as
a reason for suspension of council of
ministers.

△ increased instances of usage of Article 356
which was provided by constitution
only as a emergency clause.

Significance of judgement

↳ lies in the guidelines.

△ prohibits usage of A 356 after a
change in regime for political
purpose.

△ prohibits dissolution of legislative
assembly without obtaining approval
from the parliament

△ highlights that 356 shall be

used only in emergency and rare
cases $\Rightarrow$ violent revolt
and threat from external
state actors.

Δ Narrowed down the provision of
Article 363, that dealt with failure
of constitutional machinery in the
state.

Impact of the judgement

Δ Reduced instances of usage of Article
356 $\Rightarrow$ recently used only in 2019.
in J&K case.

Δ Has led to improved federal char-
acter of the country

Δ protected the voice of states
 $\Rightarrow$ states passing resolutions
against central laws.

Thus, S.R. Bommai Case has
redefined the provisions of Article 356
has for real made it a tool for
emergency situations.

Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is, 'political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization'. Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

The evolution of local governance in India dates back to the colonial period during the Viceroyship of Lord Curzon

↳ father of local governance in India.

and in modern ^{post} independence context the effective decentralisation of powers happened after the passage of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts that provided a proper structure, functions, and responsibilities to the local self government institutions and also

ensures uniformity in the system by providing these institutions a constitutional status.

Despite the devolution of powers, LSC in India is not truly effective because of the lack of devolution of financial powers and functions of governance.

Impediments faced by LSC

Lack of financial autonomy

↳ limited self capacity to generate revenue.

↳ huge dependence on states for access of funds.

Lack of ^{no} autonomy in decision making

↳ Due to financial control, the independence in decision making

is compromised.

Lack of devolution of functions

↳ nominal role of the panchayat institutions like:
 ↓ identification of beneficiaries
 key functions and provision of basic
 like preparation of plans, protection of
 and approval of plans, protection of
 law and order are still centralized.

Responsibility with power

↳ The Gramsabha has responsibility in relation to the development of village, but it lacks powers and is at the mercy of administration.

politicisation → involvement of political parties has undermined the role of people at grassroots over the role of political parties.

For success of LSC in India, devolution of financial power and functions must be done and which will uphold direct democracy.

- Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

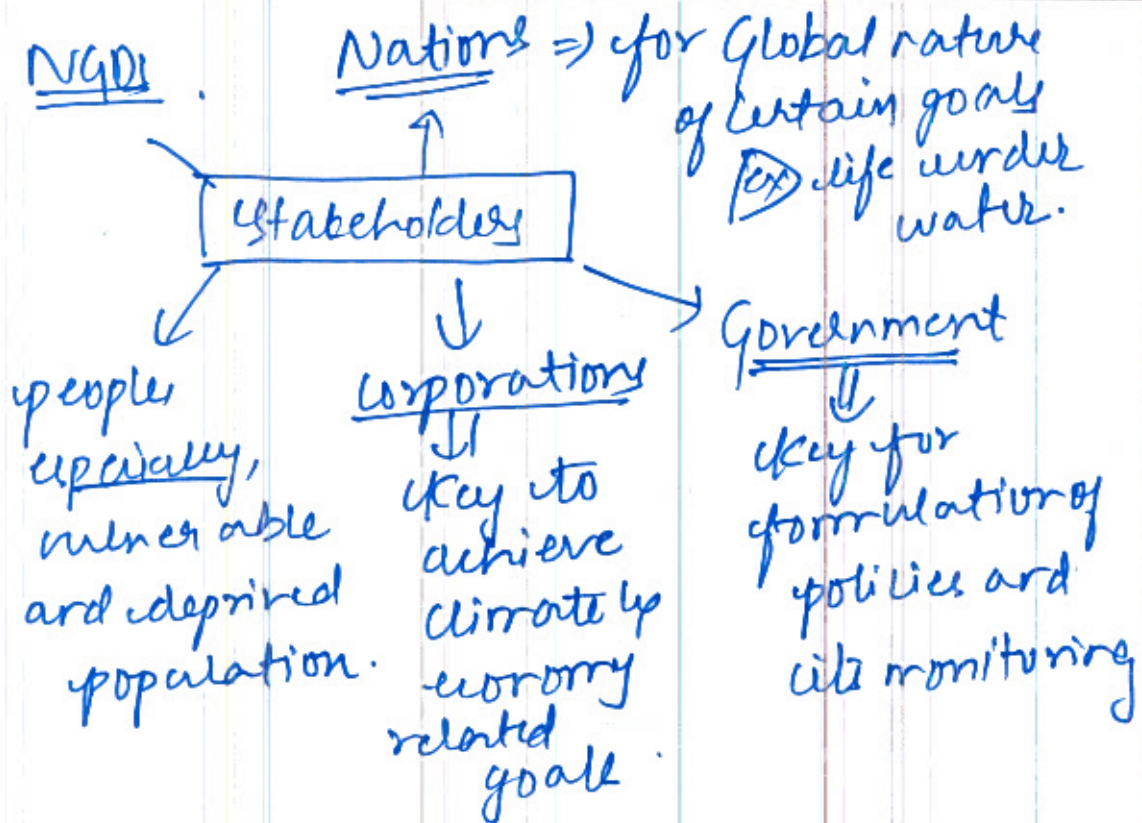
Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to leveraging collective expertise and networks. How can effective partnership and localized implementation efforts be fostered to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

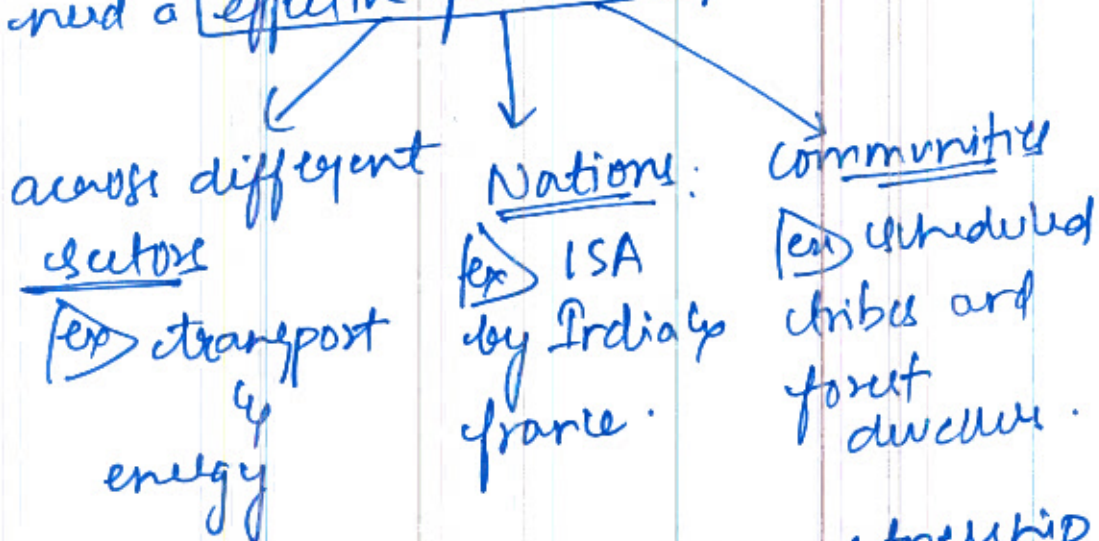
In 2015, the United Nations launched the Sustainable development agenda 2030, after achieving a wonderful success in implementing the millenium development agenda of 2000.

With only less than 7 years left in achieving the SDGs, the need of the hour is involvement of different stakeholders, and collective expertise.

The multidimensional nature of SDGs makes it imperative that effective partnership is achieved between different stakeholders.



Involvement of all the stakeholders need a effective partnership.



Along with effective partnership localised implementation is the key
 ex) Smart Cities mission

Benefits of the said strategy

Improve efficiency

↳ by targeting right population.

Improve effectiveness

↳ by ensuring the top needs are prioritised.

Inclusiveness → a diverse section of population participate.

Sensitivity → To needs of different regions and sections of the people.

Reduce wastage

↳ by preventing overlapping efforts.

Synchronisation

↳ taking steps from multiple directions towards a ~~single~~ single goal.

Thus the need of the hour is to recognise the complexity of the goals and respond accordingly.

Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध व्यापक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the implementation of the POSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment, and what factors have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap and ensure comprehensive protection for women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

Prevention of sexual harassment against women at workplace act enacted to ensure that women are secure and safe at work place. as it was observed that there was an increased crime against them.

Provisions of the
Act

△ formation of internal complaints committee in every institution and department.

△ provision of gender sensitive training

- to make employee of the organisation
- △ fast track courts to deal with the appeals.
 - △ stringent and harsh punishment for the offenders.
 - △ Define the sexual offences.
 - △ provide for compensation of the victim and security of her job.

POSH shortcomings

- △ it doesn't provide a clear cut definition for the 'sexual harassment' which is often mis-used by both the genders.
- △ Does not provide protection to the victim from organisation as it fails to protect the anonymity of the victim.

A The act also fails at there is not proper way to monitor the working of Internal complaints committee. (ICCs)

Strategies to strengthen

- ① An authority to supervise the functioning of ICCs
- ② Right to privacy
↳ providing anonymity to the complainant just like in whistle blowers Act
- ③ Clear re-definition of the sexual harassment term to narrow down its misuse.

Hence, the POSH Act needs a evaluation and consequent reformation of terms and ensuring the protection of privacy to enable it to fulfil its intentions

- Q.18 'नव-उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है।' इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'Neo-liberal reforms and globalization have deeply transformed the institutions of the welfare state and set the ground for a new type of civil services.' In this context examine the challenges faced in service delivery and suggest adequate reforms. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

Neo-liberal reforms and Globalisation has transformed the institutions of welfare state.

- ▷ Increased used of technology in delivery of service
- ▷ re-defined the focus on quality of service by increasing the choice to the consumer/citizens
- ▷ Increased competition among different sectors has increased the of resource availability
- ▷ Increased the domain of service that welfare state must provide

Ex) ought to internet
and unbiased information.

△ Beyond basic needs

↳ now includes other
needs such as mental well-being,
education, convenience, happiness

Need for the new type of civil service

⊕ A civil service that is compatible
with the increased complexity of
the governance is required.

Challenges

▷ lack of trained, tech-friendly
civil servants

△ low emotional quotient among
the civil servants prevents
them resilient response

△ frequent ethical dilemmas

facilitated by technology needs robust
code of ethics.

△ Citizen's charter implementation
is a challenge due to increased list
of services.

Steps to ensure efficient service
delivery

△ regular training of civil servants
in technology and ethics (ex) ^{karm}
yogi platform.

△ e-citizen's charter that is
flexible to change according to need.

△ Increase in compensation to civil
servants to incentivize their
participation.

Hence, new world problems
needs a new system of implementa-
tion that can bring out modern
solutions

Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत-चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

China views India as its "Asian Rival" with an innate ability to counter its hegemonistic goals in Asia. Despite these difficulties in India-China relations, there are also many areas of convergence. Discuss.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans

The new world order after the end of cold war and dissolution of USSR has seen a rise of China. In today's world, the current situation has led to increased competition between China and India.

△ The presence of similar aspirations regarding Asia & Global South has caused conflicts b/w the two countries.

→ China's dominance in India's neighbourhood

- Δ Increased closeness
with Pakistan } → threat to India
 - Δ Belt and road
initiative } violates India's sovereignty
 - Δ String of pearls } Increased dominance of China in Indo-Pacific
 - Δ India's closeness to western countries
 ↳ QUAD / G20 / SPI
 - Δ India's rising ambitions for UNSC permanent membership
- All the creators mentioned above have made perception in China that "India is the Asian rival". This has led to frequent

clashes in the border

↳ Galwan valley
Chumbi valley.

However, despite these confrontations
there are many areas of convergence.

- Δ BRICS: crucial for emerging countries
- Δ SCO: essential for India's energy interests in the central asia
- Δ WTO: China's support for India's stand regarding subsidies and Doha agenda is appreciable.
- Δ Voice of Global South, both the countries can represent the voice of underdeveloped Nations

Hence, convergence in these areas reinstates the India-China relationship's importance.

Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग-अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Indo-Pacific region in recent times has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities. Discuss.

Do you think the Global Security Initiative will supersede QUAD in the region?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans
Indo pacific region has
~~lead to~~ been increased division of
countries into global groupings with
diverging interests.

A lead by china and partner
countries vs us led block.

Indo specific region is also
important to many countries
because of — trade significance
security issues
presence of mineral
resources

QUAD - emerged as a regional grouping to enable countries to challenge the rising dominance of China in Indo-Pacific specially through its strings of pearl initiative.

Exo QUAD = US,
India,
Japan,
Australia.

Global security initiative

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin